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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/567,801	02/09/2006	Stuart Norman Lile Bennett	101181-1P US	3056	
	44992 7590 09/28/2007 ASTRAZENECA R&D BOSTON			EXAMINER	
35 GATEHOUSE DRIVE			YOUNG, SHAWQUIA		
WALTHAM, MA 02451-1215			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1626		
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			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			09/28/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Comments	10/567,801	BENNETT ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Shawquia Young	1626			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status		·			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 Ju	lv 2007				
· _ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	action is non-final.				
· <u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,4-8,10 and 16-20</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,4-8,10,17,19 and 20</u> is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>16 and 18</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	f.	·			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ acce	epted or b) objected to by the I	Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:					
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
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Attachment(s)					
) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date					
) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:				

DETAILED ACTION

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Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10 and 16-20 are currently pending in the instant application. Applicants have cancelled claim 9 in an amendment filed on July 5, 2007.

I. Response to Arguments/Remarks

Applicant's remarks, filed July 5, 2007 with respect to the rejections of claims 1,2,4-10 and 17 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement and scope of enablement; the rejections of claims 1,2, 4-10 and 16-20 35 USC 112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement and under 35 USC 112, second paragraph as being indefinite; the objection of claim 17 because of informalities and the objection of claims 1-10 as containing non-elected subject matter and the restriction requirement have been fully considered and are persuasive. Applicants' amendments have overcome the above rejections and objections. Accordingly, the above rejections and objections have been withdrawn.

The Examiner will rejoin the process and method claims 16 and 18-20 for examination.

II. Rejection(s)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, 1st paragraph

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the

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art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The "activated derivative" of an acid of the formula (2) of Claim 16 is not defined in the specification so as to know the structures of the compounds that are included and/or excluded by the term. Therefore, the specification lacks adequate support for Claims 16.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

As stated in the MPEP 2164.01 (a), "There are many factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is "undue".

In *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (1988), factors to be considered in determining whether a disclosure meets the enablement requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, have need described. They are:

- 1. the nature of the invention,
- 2. the state of the prior art,
- 3. the predictability or lack thereof in the art,

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4. the amount of direction or guidance present,

5. the presence or absence of working examples,

6. the breadth of the claims,

7. the quantity of experimentation needed, and

8. the level of the skill in the art.

In the instant case,

The nature of the invention

The nature of the invention is a method of producing a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (1) as claimed in claim 1.

The amount of direction present and the presence or absence of working examples

The only direction or guidance present in the instant specification is minimal.

There are no working examples present for a method of producing a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man. Applicants have provided *in vitro* data but not *in vivo* data.

Test assays and procedure are provided in the specification at pages 36-37 for a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitory assay utilizing human recombinant liver glycogen phosphorylase a. Receptor or enzyme inhibitory activity is generally unpredictable and

the data provided is insufficient for one of ordinary skill in the art in order to extrapolate to the other compounds of the claims.

Applicants have not provided any competent evidence or disclosed tests that are highly predictive for the pharmaceutical use of the instant compounds in producing a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man. Pharmacological activity in general is a very unpredictable area. Note that in cases involving physiological activity such as the instant case, "the scope of enablement obviously varies inversely with the degree of unpredictability of the factors involved." See In re Fisher, 427 F.2d 833, 839, 166 USPQ 18, 24 (CCPA 1970).

The breadth of the claims

The breadth of the claims is method of producing a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man.

The quantity of experimentation needed

The quantity of experimentation needed is undue experimentation. One of skill in the art would have to determine which of the claimed compounds in the instant invention would provide a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man.

The level of the skill in the art

The level of skill in the art is high. However, due to the unpredictability in the pharmaceutical art, it is noted that each embodiment of the invention is required to be

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individually assessed for physiological activity by *in vitro* or *in vivo* screening to determine which compounds exhibit the desired pharmacological activity and which diseases would benefit from this activity.

The specification fails to provide sufficient support of the broad use of the claimed compounds of the invention in a method of producing a glycogen phosphorlyase inhibitory effect. As a result necessitating one of skill to perform an exhaustive search for which compounds can produce a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitory effect in a warm-blooded animal, such as man, of the invention in order to practice the claimed invention.

Genentech Inc. v. Novo Nordisk A/S (CA FC) 42 USPQ2d 1001, states that "a patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for search, but compensation for its successful conclusion" and "patent protection is granted in return for an enabling disclosure of an invention, not for vague intimations of general ideas that may or may not be workable".

Therefore, in view of the Wands factors and In re Fisher (CCPA 1970) discussed above, to practice the claimed invention herein, a person of skill in the art would have to engage in undue experimentation to test which diseases can be treated by the compound encompassed in the instant claims, with no assurance of success.

This rejection can be overcome, for example, by deleting the method claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, 2nd paragraph

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 16 is indefinite for the reasons set forth above under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Claim 16 contains the phrase "an acid of the formula (2) or an activated derivative". However, the "activated derivative" of an acid of the formula (2) in Claim 16 is not defined in the claims so as to know the metes and bounds of the claims. Therefore, the claim are indefinite.

III. Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shawquia Young whose telephone number is 571-272-9043. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 AM-3:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph McKane can be reached on 571-272-0699. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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